

The Pensacola Journal

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WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
Escambia Hotel.
Bay Hotel.
Coc's Book Store.
Depot News Stand.
Gen Book Store.
Lewis House.
Merchandise Hotel.
Southern Hotel.
Thompson's Book Store.
Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
Wagand's News Stand.
Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 32.

Russo-Japanese Struggle Last of All Great Wars.

In his last weekly financial review, Henry Clews, of the Wall street banking house of that name, makes a very rosy prediction as a result of the "Peace of Portsmouth," and he draws from the terms of the treaty several very logical conclusions, some of which, at least, have possibly not suggested themselves to all casual observers of events. He says:

The declaration of peace between Japan and Russia will be far-reaching. In my opinion it is the last of all great wars. The Hague mode of settling disputes between nations will hereafter supersede the sword. The war will teach important lessons to mankind, resulting in a permanent peace the world over. The moral effect of a small nation like Japan achieving its marvelous victories on land and water over what was supposed to be so powerful a nation as Russia will make Emperors and Kings think twice in the future before deciding to go to war, even with a small nation.

The "Open Door" is now assured—permanently assured—which means a commercial struggle between nations for supremacy in providing for the wants of two-thirds of the population of the world.

The holiday trip of the future will be the "Round-the-World" trip, with the increase in banking facilities and of transportation facilities that will become more incidents of this development, and, what is of greater importance, the commingling of peoples with the natural increase in commercial intercourse.

The geographical position of the United States, together with the great enterprise of her merchants and producers, will soon place this country far in the lead in distributing merchandise to the Eastern peoples. Japan will long feel the loss of an indemnity to which she was justly entitled. Had it been granted Japan would have gotten out of debt to the foreign nations who have so generously taken her bonds. As it is now, these obligations will continue to run for an indefinite period and thereby tend to make Japan conservative rather than arrogant.

This last conclusion, relative to the influence which the lack of an indemnity to pay her war debt will have upon Japan's dealings with the outside world, had probably not suggested itself to a great many people. It is, however, both reasonable and logical, and the fact that Japan failed to get the indemnity, notwithstanding the fact that she was unquestionably entitled to it, will no doubt in the future be cause for congratulation among all the great nations of the world.

NEW ORLEANS RECORD
A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

In comparing the present yellow fever situation in New Orleans with that of 1878, the Mobile Register says: The epidemic of 1878 in New Orleans began at approximately the same date as the epidemic of 1905 in the same city. New Orleans then had a population 50,000 less in number than now. The deaths from yellow fever in August, 1878, numbered 876 or 28 a day, the greatest number in any one day being 59, August 30. The deaths from yellow fever in August, 1905, numbered 211, or 7 a day, one-fourth the mortality of 1878. The greatest number in any one day was 12 on the twenty-seventh. The deaths August 30 were but 4. There should be no

longer any doubt of the efficacy of the methods employed in fighting the fever. For the first time in this country it has been demonstrated that a way has been found to prevent the ravages of this disease. The triumph of science is complete, and New Orleans should mark the fact by a monument to Reed, who first made plain to the world that the mosquito was the sole agent in bringing this phase of misfortune upon mankind.

The following dispatch is clipped from the Chicago Record-Herald of August 29:

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 28.—Mayor Bliss was knocked down twice on the street, by Secretary W. C. Jones, of the Chamber of Commerce, and formerly city clerk, in an argument over the executive's failure to sign an ordinance separating whites and negroes in street cars. Jones was arrested. Mayor Bliss says he will not sign the ordinance until convinced of its constitutionality.

All of which confirms the old adage that one must go away from home to learn the news. There was no knock-down—not even a street scrap, because Mayor Bliss refused to lower the dignity of his position by engaging in one. Some news reports must either be sent out mighty crooked or changed materially after they reach their destination.

The Gentle Orientals.
To rid themselves of an enemy, the residents of oriental countries frequently mix with the food of the person of whom they would be rid the tiny black specks found under the sheath leaves at the joints of bamboo. These specks, seen under a microscope, are veritable barbed arrows, and once taken internally resist the action of the gastric juices and set up an intestinal inflammation that invariably causes death.

The Bad Part.
"I dreamed last night that I was married," said the maid as she sat down to breakfast the other morning. "Is that a bad dream?"
"The only thing bad about it," growled her father, "is that it isn't true."—Chicago News.

Fiscal.
Youth—I have come to seek the hand of your daughter in marriage.
Man—Will you kindly call tomorrow? I make it a rule not to attend to business out of office hours.

Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere, and we are too wise to trust them.—Cowper.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a Total of

127,335
COPIES

or an average
4,716
DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1	4,350	August 16	4,800
August 2	4,400	August 17	4,800
August 3	4,335	August 18	4,800
August 4	4,400	August 19	4,800
August 5	4,350	August 20	5,250
August 6	5,000	August 21
August 7	August 22	4,600
August 8	4,500	August 23	4,600
August 9	4,500	August 24	4,600
August 10	4,500	August 25	4,600
August 11	4,625	August 26	4,600
August 12	4,625	August 27	5,200
August 13	5,000	August 28
August 14	August 29	4,800
August 15	4,600	August 30	4,800
		August 31	5,000

Total for the month.....127,335
Average per day..... 4,716

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

Are the Colored Races Doomed?

By MAX NORDAU.....

LOOKING forward into the future, one often thinks of how future generations will solve the question of FOOD SUPPLY when the old countries of the world have become so crowded that they can no longer feed themselves.

Here one of the laws of nature will come into operation. The excess of the European population will flow out of the continent in the direction of LEAST RESISTANCE. This least resistance is offered by the colored races, and these, therefore, are of necessity doomed first of all to be dislodged by the sons of the white race and then to be ANNIHILATED.

The feeling of mutual responsibility which is gradually being embraced by all Europeans will not extend to the colored races. That uniformity of civilization which makes the peoples of Europe like to one another will not subsist between these and the inhabitants of the remaining continents.

The application of force, which in Europe will be prospectless, will guarantee an easy success BEYOND ITS BOUNDS. The European emigrant will not remove out of the temperate zone, which is the most beneficial and agreeable to him, farther than may be absolutely necessary. He will first of all settle the whole of North America and Australia and the whole of Africa and America south of the Torrid zone. Then he will take possession of the southern coasts of the Mediterranean sea and penetrate into the more hospitable portions of Asia.

The natives will first of all try to organize resistance, but will soon see that their only salvation is in flight. They will retreat before the Europeans and in their turn overwhelm THE SMALLER AND FEEBLER LANDHOLDERS, treating them in the same way as they themselves have been treated by the stronger whites.

Every generation, however, will produce in Europe a FRESH, superfluous swarm of human beings who will HAVE to emigrate. The new torrent will mount up beyond the highest water mark of the earlier stream, and the summits of European colonization will press farther and farther into foreign continents, always more and more approximating the equator.

THE INFERIOR RACES WILL SOON COMPLETELY PERISH.
FAIL TO SEE ANY HOPE OF DELIVERANCE FOR THEM.

RAILROADS AND RATES

By JOSEPH RAMSEY, Jr., Former President of the Wabash

AS a railroad manager, familiar with nearly all the managers and executives of the country, I say, without fear of contradiction, that the aim and desire of them all is to encourage AND AID IN THE ESTABLISHMENT of industrial plants and business concerns, large and small, on their lines of railways.

Their roads' interests are better served by numerous independent plants than by a large branch plant of some trust, which can be closed down and all its traffic stopped when the trust feels that its own interests are best served by so doing. A RAILROAD IS AT THE MERCY OF SUCH A CONCERN when the bulk of its traffic comes from it. A railroad is directly concerned in the building up of its own territory and communities and must, when rates are reduced by some line to help out another section, meet such rates or not only lose traffic temporarily, but see its own territory and patrons suffer loss in business, which may never be regained. That a railroad is willing to meet such competition, EVEN AT A LOSS TO ITSELF, we need only to witness the present extremely low rates to the gulf and Atlantic ports, under which grain is being hauled east of Chicago at as low a rate as eight-tenths of one mill per ton mile solely to protect eastern ports against the competition of gulf ports and lines interested in those ports.

The conditions of the trade and commerce of the country, the almost absurdly low rate per ton mile at which the traffic of the country is carried, the prosperous condition of at least 99 per cent of the business men of this country, the great growth of our foreign trade, etc., must indicate to any one not blinded by the pursuit of a hobby that THE RAILROADS HAVE NOT BEEN AND ARE NOT NOW ENGAGED IN "THROTTLING AND DESTROYING THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY AND FORCING THE SMALL MANUFACTURER OUT OF BUSINESS," as has been asserted.

Credit Is the Heart Of Modern Business

By D. R. FORGAN, Chicago Banker

BANKERS are born, like poets, and NOT MADE. Training will do a good deal, but a man to be a banker must have gumption, horse sense and the power to say "no" firmly, BUT NOT DISCOURTEOUSLY.

The trouble is that many young men who enter banks never will progress farther than their mere routine work. There are many bank clerks who do not know what the fellow sitting six feet away from them is doing. We fellows who are trying to run banks are constantly amazed at the stupidity of men who have been in our employ for years. This, however, is not the case always. There are many young men who are not bankers because they never had the chance. The great thing to bring success is to fight against doing things BY ROTE.

If a man comes to me to borrow money he is not borrowing money, he is borrowing CREDIT. Credit makes wars and upbuilds nations and is the cement which holds ALL the structure of modern business together.

A BANK IS A CREDIT DISPENSARY, AND A BANKER IS A MAN WHO DEALS WITH CREDIT. IT IS NOT GOLD THAT IS THE HEART OF MODERN BUSINESS. IT'S CREDIT.

IF YOU FAILS TO GET YOUR JOURNAL, TELEPHONE No. 32.



"THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE"—THIS IS A LIVELY VERSION OF THAT AS SORTMENT OF TROUBLE.

THE FRIGATE BIRD.

It Has the Greatest Wing Power of Any Flying Animal.

It has been demonstrated that the wing area of different flying creatures varies from about forty-nine square feet per pound of weight in the gnat and five square feet in the swallow to half a square foot per pound of weight in the Australian crane. The frigate bird has the most wonderful wing power of any of the flying animals, being able to cut the air at the rate of 100 miles an hour and live continually on the wing day and night for a week or ten days. Ornithologists of note even give it as their opinion that a healthy individual of this species would be equal to the task of making a trip around the world without once closing its wings in rest. It is also claimed that some species can remain motionless in the air for hours without flapping their wings. That they can exert three times the horsepower per pound of weight that a man can and about the same amount more than a horse. It is, without question, a fact that birds in general can exert physical energy that is without parallel in nature. It is generally supposed that birds are lighter, bulk for bulk, than other animals, but repeated experiments have proved that there are no grounds upon which to base such an opinion.

HOSPITABLE FOLKS.

One Never Beholds a Small Dining Table in Brazil.

The Brazilians are a most hospitable people. Although they have large families, they take in all their stray, unfortunate relatives. It is not unusual to find households of twenty-four persons or more. Oftentimes the host and hostess have no children, and the family is made up of sisters and cousins and relatives-in-law. One never sees a small dining table in Brazil. It is always a very long board in a very large room. When it is not to be all occupied the cloth is spread only at one end. No effort is made at artistic effects. Rigid rules for table deportment are not observed. You will not gain the frowning enmity of your hostess if you splash her table linen with wine. If she notices it at all she will think good naturedly that these things cannot be helped.

Bread comes by the yard to eat with coffee in the morning. The midday breakfast is begun with salad and ends with guayaba jelly, cheese and a delicious little cup of black coffee.

Dinner is a repetition of breakfast in dishes and in order of serving, excepting that soup is substituted for salad at the beginning and more desserts are offered.

The Shadows.

Were a man's sorrows and disquietudes summed up at the end of his life it would generally be found that he had suffered more from the apprehension of such evils as never happened to him than from those evils which had really befallen him.

At the Club.

"Carry any life insurance?"
"Yes, \$10,000 in favor of my wife."
"Should think you'd be ashamed to look her in the face."
"What-what for?"
"For living. What excuse do you give her?"

He that hires one garden (which he is able to look after) eats birds; he that hires more will be eaten by the birds.—Hebrew Proverb.

THE EYE IN READING.

How Its Jumps Along the Printed Line Are Measured.

We know that an eye at ordinary reading distance takes in about one inch of a line at a time and that in reading a line of an ordinary book the eye makes five or six distinct jumps. But as the movements are so very minute and rapid how have they been studied?

A beam of light is thrown upon the corner of the eye, and this beam is reflected by the cornea on a photographic plate. As the eye moves in reading the reflected beam also moves, and upon developing the plate, which is also kept moving, a zigzag line is found. A study of such photographic tracings shows that the eyes in turning back to pick up the next line have some difficulty in so doing. The longer the line of print the greater the effort, and for this reason we may conclude that a narrow line is better for an eye than a long one, and if the line be much wider than the ordinary newspaper column there is greater effort involved.—Jewellers' Weekly.

One Toed Women.

Everybody has heard of the small feet of the ladies of China. But it is not so generally known that they commonly have but one toe. This is, however, the fact. The great toe of some of the females of the first rank, and of some of the inferior classes also, is the only one left to act with any freedom. The rest are doubled down under the foot in their tenderest infancy and retained by compression and tight bandages till they unite with and are buried in the sole.

Grumpsey's Openwork Socks.
"Why does Dr. Grumpsey always buy openwork socks?"

"He says that, having been a bachelor for forty-five years, the kind with holes in are the only ones in which he feels natural."—Cleveland Leader.

Very Old.

Miss Passaye—I prize that book very highly. It is a very old edition. Miss Budde—Yes, dear, I thought it must be when I saw on the fly leaf that it was presented to you on your twenty-first birthday.

WHY MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The attention of merchants and advertisers in general is directed to the fact that The Journal's WEEKLY EDITION is now read by practically every reader in the county outside of the city who does not take the daily.

Advertisements in the DAILY reach practically all of the city people and a large part of the country people; but an advertisement in both the DAILY and the WEEKLY will reach all of them—both city and country.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is a compilation of the local and telegraphic news which has been published in the daily during the week, and it reaches every subscriber in time for him to read on Sunday.

No Pensacola merchant who desires the country trade can afford to stay out of The Weekly Journal.

It is mailed to subscribers for \$1.00 per year, and practically every voter in Escambia county reads it.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL